THE SENATE CANDIDATES.

PHASES OF THE CONFLICTS IN THE DIFFERENT

In the matter of Senate nominations the parties and facilous seem to be watching each other des Richmond County, Staten Island, there will b the District is so small that no one will take a nomina lion save as a compliment. Senator Edward Hogan has been renominated by the County Democracy. His op-ponent is John G. Boyd, a Tombs lawyer, who has been be original candidate of Tommany Hall, and had be remained in the field the fight would probably have been warm one. Two years ago Senator Hogan beat ble votes in a total of 21,671.

There will be a sharp light in the VIth District hemas F. Grady is the Tammany candidate. He is op-osed by Jacob Secbacher, the present Schator, who has en nominated by the County Democracy. The Reblicans have as yet placed no candidate in the field. we years ago Mr. Seebucher received 11,163 votes to Peter H. Jobes, Irving Hall, and 1,677 for bilip S. Warner, Republican. The conditions are now versed. Then Mr. Seebacher was the Tam cany candidate. Now he is the candidate of the opposievertheless, he is popular, and all the indications oint to a warm contest.

In the VIIth District James Daly, former member of asembly, is the candidate of Tammany and Irving Hall. The Republicans may place a German in the field. Mr. Daly was beaten in 1875 by Caspar A.Baaden, who received 1.671 majority.

is an unsatisfactory condition of things in the VHith District. Some of the Republicans have placed in nomination Frederick S. Gibbs. This selection is disliked by many Republicans, who declare that they will not vote for him. General Henry E. Tremaine has been mamed as an independent candidate. The probabilities are limit both will withdraw, and a candidate will be mamed on whom all Republicans can unite. The district on a fair and full vote is undoubtedly Republican, and it is felt by many Republicans that it would be an outrage if it is lost, because a candidate is placed in the field whom the better class of Republican voters will not, under any circumstances, vote for. John W. Browning, who was beaten by 30 votes two years ago by Robert if. Strainar in a total poll of 22-660 votes, has received the semblined Democratic nominations. His legislative record is not such as would justify Republicans in voting for him. VIIIth District. Some of the Republicans have placed

will be a sharp contest in the IXth District, nois, the Tammany candidate, is imblyman James Fitzgeraid. Toe x-Assemblyman James ritgerian. The district and popular, and his friends assert that beat the Tammany warrior. The district by Democratic, so much so that two years spublican candiate was run. Then Francis M. samanny, received 12,447 voies to 7,744 for fellows, Irving Hall. This fall, however, Sena-

There is no more intelligent or wealthy com y in the United States than is to be found within

as nominated Thomas C. E. Ecclesine. This is orster's district. Two years ago he carried to lolwing yote: George H. Forster, 7,802; E. Ecclesine, 7,176; John B. Haskins, Tam-ge, and Ecclesine is aircady inaking a granyas, and the Republicans will need to

Sirew has been nominated by the County Democracy. The choice for the Assembly candidate made by the Xth District Irving Hall Convention is Jacob Fromme.

The XXIst District Tammany Hall Assembly

as J. Pactison who declined. Dr.

Convention has nominated Dr. William W. Strew for the

THE GUESTS OF THE NATION. ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH VISITORS AT NEWPORT-

VIEWING PLACES OF INTEREST-TO-DAY'S PRO-GRAMME. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 30 .- The French visiters arrived here from New-York by way of Fall River, as the guests of the State of Rhode Island, at 8 o'clock this morning. They were met at the depot by the State Committee and taken in carriages to their headquarters where brea fast was in walting. An earlier breakfas ad been provided on board the steamer at Fall River. The night on the Sound was not enjoyed, there being rough sen, accompanied with wind and rain. Several of the guests were seasick while Point Judith was being rounded. The guests attended mass at St Mary's Church, after which they were waited upon at their headquarters by the members of the State Committee, who were intro-duced by Mr. Outrey, the French Minister, who accompanied the party to Newport. At half past two this afternoon the visitors were shown the various points of in-terest, Fort Adams, the boat house, the cliff walk. being Colonel Fearing, of the Coaching Club, Jame Gordon Bennett, and several of the cottagers drove with some of the visitors around the place. A dinner was given to the guests at Hartmann's to-night. Several of e visitors were also entertained at private houses this evening. The ladies of the party have received a good ical of attention from prominent ladies here.

To-morrow's programme calls for a reception by Gov traor lattlefield and the Legislature at the State House, where speeches will be made. A visit and a lunch at the where specifies will be made. A visit to various objects of historical interest in the city, to the headquarters of Lafayette and Rochambeau, to the Trinity churchy ard, and a dinner at the Casino in the evening, will follow. Governor Little-field and the members of the Legislature will be brought field and the members of the Legislature will be brought here from Providence in a special steamer. The guests will be eccorted to the State House by the Newport Ar-tillery Company. Governor Litticfield will accompany the visitors to the torpedo station.

From here the guests will go to Providence, and on Tuesday night they start for Hoston.

A NEW METHODIST CHURCH PROJECTED.

A meeting to make preliminary arrangements for he erection of a Methodist Episcopal church upwn, was held yesterday afternoon in the Colegiate School, at No. 2 East Sixtieth-st. After a sermon by Bishop E. G. Andrews, Presiding Elder Terry read the names of twenty-nine persons who had joined the society. Bowles Colgate then made financial statement in regard to the new church. He said that for many years there had been telt the need of a Methodist Episcopal church in a central

need of a Methodist Episcopal church in a central location uprown, and the denomination had sustaned serious losses in membership by its failure to accommodate people living in the upper part of the city. Last spring, however, after several attempts if individual churches to build an uprown church a plot of ground was bought by gentlemen interested in this movement. It was situated at the northeast corner of Madison-ave and Sixtheth-st., and was now held subject to the society's decision, should it wheld subject to the society's decision, should it ide to purchase it. The plot had a frontage of o feet on the avenue, and was eighty-nine feet p. Plans had been drawn for a church and a

100 feet on the avenue, and was eighty-nine feet deep. Plans had been drawn for a church and a chapel fronting on the avenue.

The speaker here called attention to a water-color sketch of the proposed church hanging on the wall behind him. The lots cost \$102,500. The cost of bailding would be \$100,000, and with "extras," the total expense for creeting the church would be \$225,000. To start the project, \$150,000 should be pledged before contracts were made. So far, \$116,000 had beer smoscribed, but without \$34,000 core the society could not properly go ahead in the matter. The speaker appealed for help to Methodists living in the neighborhood of Sixtierh-st. It was a hovement on the part of several Methodist churches, not of any individual church. There was no desire to absarb any existing church. Mr. Terry announced a meeting for election of trustees and the selection of a name for the church on the woning of November 1.

THE DESTRUCTION OF ELM.

HAD EXISTED FOR CENTURIES-DAWNING OF THE FATAL DAY-BALF THE TOWN ANNIHILATED IN THE TWINKLING OF AN EYE-A NIGHT OF

some of these peaks are constantly mantled with grand. The base of none of them was much more than a mile from the village church, while th Tschingelberg stood almost above the rows of houses. In this high valley the people lived the lives of simple Alpine villagers. Many were contberders, some chamois-hunters; some kept cattle and produced butter and cheese; a few only tilled the small bits of acable ground in the valley. In late years the peasants discovered that the mountain nearest them was full of slate, and numbers together with Italian peasants who had come over the mountains, opened quarries, and did a thriving ousiness with towns far from their quiet valley Even the schools of Germany were supplied with slates from the little Sernf Valley villages. It was a simple, religious people-with few wants, and those wants tolerably well supplied by its own industry. There were two primary schools in the village, and a picture-sque little church whose bel had been the life-monitor of all the villagers and their fathers and grandfathers before them. It rang when the villagers were born, when they married when their children were born, when they made festivals, and when they died. It marked the hours of the day, it waked the villagers in the morning, and its familiar sound followed them to their sleep, while the watching shepherd, high upon the monutains, heard it and was glad. The peculiar customs, the, unique dress, the habits of the people, had no changed in a hundred years. All were acquainted with each other, and intermarriage had made the villagers almost as one family. The high location, the pure mountain air and their simple habits made them a people noticeably healthy, large of body and pure of heart. They were named among the finest-built men of the Alps. I have myself seen how tall and strong-boned the men seemed, and how lithe and healthy the women. "I had rather have a hand-shake of an Elmer than the written note of other men," said a Glarner man to me once This is the reputation of Elm villagers.

High up on one of the mountain combs a through the rock is known as "Martinsloch, Through this little opening, thousands of feet above the village, the san shines six days in the year; three days in March and three days in September. At such times there was high festival among the villagers. Elm was an old, old town; possibly even the Romans had a station there anyway, centuries have looked down on the old nut-brown houses of the village. Eighty years ago Suwarrow marched an army over the high frozen passes to Elm. Napoleon's passage of the St. Berpaths over unknewn mountains and ice-delds it the dead of winter, and with a wily for harasolled from lofty precipices. A few of the old folks of Elm still relate how, as children, they were held up to look at the dread Russian soldiers, who has dragged cannon and fought battles where nonchamois-hunters ever trod before.

Long years in this high, sunless valley, surrounded by peaks and snow-fields, had surely made the Elm villagers acquainted with the danger of the mountains. A hundred times they had seen the Sernf torrent rise and destroy everything in its They had seen the terrible avalanche roll down into their valley every spring, and had heard the roar of landslips that carried forests before them. Their neighbors only, at the villages further down in the valley, had suffered. The Tschingelberg had stood so long and so solemnly above Elm. it might stand forever. When the Tschingelberg should fall, then time would be no more. Had it not stood a thousand years above the village, until now it was almost worshipped as a sort of guardian from others yet more threatening? Accustomed to its nearness, they became heedless of its danger. Only the wise old fogies ever shook their heads and whispered alarm. The terrific heat of the summer of 1881 was followed by floods of rain, making the earth, filling crevices and adding accomplated weight to the toppling mountains. It August, at Elm, a stream went dry; its friendly murmur was missed by the villagers, but " it had only lost its way," they said, and would come again. Later, the workmen in the shite-quarries, high up on the mountain, heard strange noises, and there were strange signs; the mountain almost seemed to be moving a little; but nobody believed it. It had stood too long to betray them now, The 11th of September was Sunday, a wet, cloudy

day, following weeks of rain. As was the custom all Elm went to the village church, and even as the young paster prayed, heavy stones were heard relling down the mountain side. Still the people were not afraid. Too often had they heard the avalanche fall harmless, and watched the mountains almost topple in the storm. It was five and a half o'clock in the evening; the shadows were already gathering in the valley, when a terrific rush of wind, and a roaring as of mighty thunder, announced the falling of a part of the mountain. Half a dozen houses and slate shops in the farthest part of the village were buried and out of sight. Many people ran into the streets; a few hurried over the iron bridge across the terrent to render aid to their buried relatives; a few ran merely to witness the catastrophe. Soon a second gush of wind and roaring of falling stones; and then there folowed a hurricane, and a roar as of awful battle; and the mountain fell. Those in the path of the mountain's breath were lifted up, whirled about as autumn leaves, and cast down, to be buried by the ocean of rocks and earth. Half of the town and the inhabitants were not only annihilated; they were overwhelmed with millions of tons of the destroy

ing mountain. There was no help of any kind. Those who had survived could only pray that they too might be destroyed; for were not all they held dear-fathers. wives, sisters and sons-overwhelmed and lost? It was almost night. There was nothing to do but to lament. The uninjured houses were deserted. Who could know what a moment might bring forth? And so, up and down the lone street of the lone valley, all the long, dark night, they wandered and wept-men, women and children, Daylight brought them no help. It was beyond the power of man to remove the acres of earth and stone that lay above their dead. The few corpses found at the edge of the debris were laid in a row in the village church, where a few hours before they had humbly knelt in worship. Again the bell tolled; but it was for a desolate town. "The Lord God reigneth ter-ribly, and we are creatures of His hand"; "God the Almighty bath spoken," said the young preacher to the sobbing villagers, who, even as he stoke, again heard the distant rocks rumbling.

It was a sorrowful day, and many sorrowful days will follow to a people who had lost almost everything on earth-houses, cattle, fields, husbands, wives, fathers and children. The scene of ile wide and about a mile and a hair long. In ies the debris was from fifty to one hundred feet the mountain struck were killed. One only, of Schneider, the gray-headed patriarch of the to, ninety-two years of age, was aragged out of

Most of the houses had not only been destroyed, they were overwheimed and disappeared. Those in the line of danger, and furthest removed from the mountain, were simply torn to pieces and their wrecks tossed out on the meadow. The force and tromendous mementum of the falling imas had been such that it was driven in one direction two or three hundred feet up the sicep side of a mematain opposite, and destroyed houses and lives up there. The iron tridge over the Sernf torrent was picked up by the advancing wind, torn like a reed, and borsed by the coming mass. The line pursued by the moving earth was clearly defined, and those not in its path witnessed, unharmed, its fearful noving earth was dearly defined, and those a lis path witnessed, unharmed, its fearful uction. When the final shock came the viles were mostly in the streets; a few in their es; some on the knoll by the vilage church, y soul was struck with terror, and everyone ted a hyrrible death. The landship had gone the general angewer was concluded in the stream, filling it up the secondaring water outsity formed minthe debris. The little church was left uninjured; so, too, was the village inn; but its hospitable andlord, Richter Elmer, known and loved by half

ord, Righter Filmer, known and loved by gountain climbers of Switzerland, had I en into the torrent by the wind and drowne writer, with a friend or two, climbed high se of the mountains above Elm, and loo gh grass and bush down into one of the gorges, anoking and burning in its race. "If this stone can do this," we said, "what must the g of the whole end of a mountain have done?"

cater source into its contain opin. Possibly the marries in its side were a cause more direct; but in ill probability centuries of time have been preparing it for the intal disaster. The portion that broke fi, filling the vailey, is estimated to weigh at least ten millions of tons, and it fell from a in nearly two thousand feet above the village.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

THE FRENCH IN NEW-ENGLAND.

There was a union meeting at the Broadway Tab rancle yesterday afternoon, at which the Rev. T. 3. A. Cofe, paster of the French Profesiant churof Lowell, Mass., and J. W. Coolings, of Boston about the French Protestant work in United States, Dr. Taylor presided t prayer by the Rev. Dr. Matthews Mr \$10,000, on which \$1,500 is still owed. French in slons have been started in Waterville, Mc., Burlington, Vt., Manchester, N. H., Lowell, Woresster, Sout-bridge and Fall fliver, Mass, and in Putneta, Conn. Others will soon be founded at Fare, litvers, Holyoke, Lawrence, Mass., and at Nassau, N. H. Twenty th mand deliars are needed for carrying on this work. A catechian for children had been printed in French. Mr. Cooling closed with an appeal for money to nid the work; the money would be expended, he said, by a committee assailiary to the American Home Messionary Society.

The Rev. Mr. Cote said that when the French people came to this country to live they found things so entirely different from what they lard been accustomed to that they were very apt to drift into midelity, as the French people of to-day were doing in France, while they were in this uncertain state they should be converted to us religion more adapted to their improved condition than Roman Catholocism. This work, however, would have to be done by one who had been a Roman Catholic, and who could understand their prejudices.

The Rev. Dr. S. L. Prime said that New-England.

tand their prejudices. The Rev. Dr. S. L Prime said that New-England

The Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime said that New-England was being depopulated of its Protestants, and that Catholies were lasting their places. It was the design of the Catholie Church to fill up the United States with Catholies, and it would succeed, unless this work of conversion was carried on vigorously. He had read in a religious paper that it was a glorious thing to live in New-York City, because here one had an opportunity to give to every charity in the world. He hoped that has hearers would be none the less liberal in their contributions on that account. The Rev. Dr. Roswell D. Hitchrock also spoke in favor of this work, ire thought it was dangerous to empty men of a religion without giving them a new one in its place. A collection was then taken up, and the meeting at which there was about 800 people present, adjourned.

NEWSPAPERS AND EDITORS. The Rev. T. be Will Taliange at the Brooklyn Tabernac (Presbylerian)

Mr. Talmage's sermon in the Brooklyn Tabrancic yesterday morning, was on the character of the newspaper press of the present day. He based what he had to say on Ezeklel x, 21-"And the wheels were full of eyes"; and on Acts xvii, 21-" For mit the Athenians and strangers which were there seem their time in noth ing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing,"

I discuss to-day, said Mr. Talmane, the immensurable and everlasting blessing of a good newspaper. Trank God for the "Wheel full of eyes "I I give you one overwhelming statistic. In 1870 the number of copies of lierary and political papers issued was 1,500,000,000. The grandest temporal blessing that God ins given this generation is the newspaper. We would have better uppredation of this biessing if we knew the money, th brain, the losses, the exasperations, the auxieties, the year and tear of heart strings tavolved in the production of a good newspaper. It is felly for one who cannot succeed at anything class to try newspaperdom. To publish a newspaper requires the skill, the precision, the holdness the vigilance, the strategy of a commander-in-chief. To edit a newspaper requires that one be a statesman, as essayist, a geographer, a statistician, and in nequisido: essayist, a geographer, a statastical, and in nequisation encyclopædiae. To man, to govern, to projet a newpapaper antil it shall be a fixed institution and a National fact demands more qualities than any business on earth If you feel like starting a newspaper, understand that you are being threatened with softening of the brain, and, throwing your percentiook line your wife's lap, start for Bloomingdale before you do something despends

perate.

If a man should, from childhood to old age, see only his Bible, Webster's Dictionary and his personal bis persona Bible, Webster's Dictionary and his newspaper, hald be prepared for all the duties of this the and all happiness of the next. It would work vast improve

Another step forward for newspaperdom will be when desolation in the valley, as seen the next day, is imported in a culture and careful to one never to be forgotten. The falling mountain ing than the editorial and reportorial profession in

IN MEMORY OF DR. HOLLAND, Memorial services were conducted last even by the Rev. Dr. Beyau at the Brick Church in Fift

draped in moorning, and music appropriate to the EXV. 11: "He that handlets a matter wisely sha sood; and whose treaten in the Lord, happy is he wise in heart shall be called pradent; and the mess of the lips increaseth learning. A word fill in is like apples of good in postures of silver." or recalling the dreamstances of his riend's las

THE OLDEST METHODIST CHURCH. The 115th anniversary of the John Street Methodiat Episcopul Church was celebrated yesterday. Taero was a "love feast" at 9 a. m., at which General Clinton was a "love feast" at 9 a. m., at which deficient charges

B. Fisk presided. Bishop W. L. Harris was present at
the regular morning services, and introduced the Rev.
Alpheus W. Wisson, who delivered the sermon. Bishop

R. S. Forster presided in the afternoon, but instead of
the usual reminor service, he infroduced the Rev. Dr. J. P.
Newman, who preached on the "Philosophy of Personal
Experience." The services closed with an appeal from
the justor of the church, the Rev. C. C. Lasby, for liberal actions to aid the church in sending out mission Key, Dr. James M. King, of St. James's Church

THE NEW ENA IN ALLOYS.

A FIRST REAL COMPETITION WITH THE PRECIOU METALS. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: One of the most important discoveries her alded in the reports of the late German exhibition of in ventions and patents, is the purification of nickel to malenbility. The discovery and elimination of the gase absorbed by nickel in the molten state, have proved equivalent to the creation of a new metal second only e iron in practical importance. But the German (mag et the earliest discovered, although as yet the only one the alloys. This branch of metallurgy, ence first, an at a standstill, not withstanding the valuable contribury, with a small quantity of choice chemical materials

dain itself. The first pleture would be that of a gent). man, calicated, interfection, and versed in the scarning of physics, chemistry, and laboratory processes. The second would be a transfiguration—not for once or necessity, but for every working day in the year—with the same luminous constenance black with scoty perpetration, surmomated by a brown paper cap, and served by a browny paper cap, and served so a browny frame in overalls loaded with scot and sches and actually burned and charted in front to disinteration by the radiated intensity of furnace heart. Loss on this picture, and then on this, "and say for current whether the art that exacts the sort of colling in the process of covering the process of the

se practiculty in the Comming School of Mines, and hat sort of thing? It is reward is great. Fifteen years of this have aght results that are to do honor to science, exait the null healthy the cupinage of common life. What the new perfected nuclei and other no less import of science, exist the consecutives in mixed metals, it is not too much to that the alloys are brought to the threshold of a new or of wholly the expected and unconficient in the alloys are brought to the threshold of a new or of wholly the expected and uncompleted for over the next of metallic color, and are yet by no means consider in white. This may be summed up as precipition of malleable and durile high particular of metallic color, and are yet by no means consider in white. This may be summed up as precipition of malleable and durile high particular of metallic color, and special color of negative the well-known finish and splendor of negative during the will make the will be suffered by the summed of any shirt of solid metal without adultion to cost, with an exchaption from tarnish and corrosion, as from straving, which is impossible to pinted of any shirt. Hitterio, the only better alternative of occlusion by placed-sare has been the easily adject ware. We are now to have on incape the easily solid and genome material aurpassing silver in manual heart and chandless of whither with the contract of the process policies and deciding and dec s no influence whatever, whereas silver is blackened every sinch contract. Pedometers and watches of the wanderful wear uniformly clean and bright, even in fectes east the skin in warm weather and hard labor, and the pocket instruments, therefore, the new hards a greatly to be preferred to silver, unless its lower cose an objection. As the latter point, it is an ereating fact not generally known, that the demand incket pinted watches exceeds the supply. This decoderants of course be entirely turned to the now caper and better sodid material, and also greatly the safet by its durability and durable brilliancy. The lines of fancy goods and conveniences in which a cap meint of beauty and incorraptibility second only golds also desidentians, stretch out formally virthout oil. For buttons and ornaments, now so largely die of steel, it he an immediations improvement and by its firminating diffractions of the safety of the safety of the pinter of placing and ware, saddlery, harbess and carries in thing all first and the place of placing and brass the practiculty incorruptible and indestructible ormant as well as utility, of the universal public, however, the new era in tablewith practically incorruptible and indestructible orna-ment as well as utility.

To the universal public, bowever, the new era in table-ware will be the most velcome. Whatever article is de-strable in solid silver will be available in its practical equivalent, at a practicable price for the masses. A quiet novel eleganne will be solid and sharp table knifes of exquisite and durable leatre, not subject to be corre-ded and worn down leach like steel or silver-plated knives. Even carvers have been tried in the same spien did material with practical suitafaction. The whole contill of hotel and restaurant plate and entery will in-ceptually be replaced to it with equal elegance and dur-bility.

New York, Oct. 22, 1881. ACCIDENT TO A PASSENGER TRAIN.

A dispatch from Elizabeth, N. J., last night said that a passenger train ran off the track at that place at 5:55 p. m. A passenger on the Phil-adelphia traing due at Jorsey City at 6:18 p. m., but which arrived balled time, asserted that the locomotive engine of the local train from Halway, due at Jersey City at 6:08, Jumped the track between the Elizabeth and North Elizabeth depois and was followed by one of the passenger cars. There are only a few passengers on the train, and beyond a somewhat fright there was no harm done. The train non-matter by the train and beyond a somewhat fright there was no harm done. The train non-matter he was a passenger ran around the wreck on the saids, and after taking on board the passengers a the other train, came foreigh. There was a slight clay to the Laguage of the decrease of the other train, came foreigh. of to the factor of and to want the fract which is fract was alcated by the arrecking team which is tone sent out from Jersey City when the report he accident was roccived, the might depolarisate at Jersey City was inclined to a upon the neckent as one of alight importance, and thus the neckent occurred to the "drilling" engine LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SOME RAIN, BUT MORE NEEDED. A FALL OF OVER HALF AN INCH IN THIS CITY AND OF NEARLY AS MUCH IN THE CROTON WATER-

SHED.

In accordance with the indications, there was a considerable rainfall between Saturday at midnight and vesterday morning. The total rainfall along the Croton watershed for twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning at 8 o'clock was 50 of an inch. An inch in twenty-four hours is termed by meteorologists a good ram. It was clear and warm in the early part of yesterday, but the sky became cloudy in the latter part of the afternoon and a light rain fell atintervals. The prosect of an end to the inconvenience of a short water supply made splashing through mad puddles and carrying umbrelias a cheerful occupation.

At the Central Park reservoir the gates were shut down to within less than three inches of the bottom Saturday night, as on the previous evening, for the purpose of lessening the pressure. Yesterday the gates were shut down at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, iterative of its being Sunday. It was feared last week that the pressure would be reduced to-day, to the inconvenience of manufactories, but Chief Engineer Isaac Newton said yesterday that if there was a good outlook to-day to the pressure would be reduced to-day, to the inconvenience of manufactories, but Chief Engineer Isaac Newton said yesterday that if there Engineer Isaac Newton said yesterday that if there was a good outlook to-day for more rain the pressure would be increased inatead of being diminished. It will be necessary, however, to use econ my until the reservoir has been replenished by four or five inches of rain. Mr. Newton also said that the half-inch rainfall, with what rain fell yesterday, would add very materially to the supply.

According to the Sternal Serv coobservations in this city, from 11 o'cook Saturday might to 7 o'clock yesterday morning .20 of an inch of rain fell, making the entire rainfall daring the storm .55 of an inch. The wind was in general from the west and north, and had an average velocity of five miles an hour.

d had an average velocity of five a Cloudy weather prevailed throughout the country and in many places some rain fell. At Port East La., there was a rainfall of .75 of an inel, New Shorelaim, E. L., had. 34 and Eastport, Me., 30 There was a light rain of .04 at Marquette, Mich. the same at Memphis and Nashville: .05 was at St Louis; of .01 at Escanaba; of .02 at Cincinnatiof .04 at Boston. The storm, which had its eright in the West, is passing out through New-England to the Atlantic Ocean.

the or more received a good supply of water the heavy rain Saturday night and yesterda

SUNDAY INSPECTION AT WARD'S ISLAND. THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS MAKE AN UNEX-PECTED VISIT TO THE HOSPITAL AND INSANE

ASYLUM.

For the first time in the history of the Emigration Commissioners, an inspection of the institutions on Ward's Island on Sunday occurred yesterday. Herefolore such inspections have been made on fixed days, and the h-ads of departments have thus been enabled to have everything in first-class order. With the exception of the members of the press and the Commissioners up one linew of the inspection to be held yesterday, and when Commissioners Ulrich and Stevenson reached the island at noon everybody was taken by surprise. Superintendent Floyd F. Kane: the Physician-in-chief, Dr. Manpin, and his assistant Dr. Peck, were sent for and the Commissioners started on their rounds. The hospitals, with their 316 patients, were first visited. Here were found innatigrants suffering from fevers and other ills, and a large number of surgical cases. The hospital buildings for women are of recent construction, and good provision has been made for heat, ventilation and hight. The wards were found in good order, the bare doors and bedding being scrupplously ation and light. The wards were form; in good order, the bare iloors and beddingbeing scrupulously clean, and not the lea-todor was perceptible. Passing to the hospitals for men—four ancient buildings on the opposite side of the island—although the sanito the hospitals for the island—aithough the sanithe opposite side of the island—aithough the sanitary conditions are good, much complaint was
made by the doctors that in winter it is
impossible to keep them properly warmed. They
are so cold that the sick suffer greatly at times. The
buildings need extensive repairs and botter facilities for heating, which the appropriations do not
provide for. In reply to inquiries, the immutes said
they land no complaints to make, and they were apparently anxious to remain where they are.

The insame asylum for men was next visited.
There are sixty patients, under the cha go of Keeper
Ves, suffering from various degrees of insanity.
Several had complaints to make; one that he was
amable to get any tobacco, aithough he had
offered a good round sum for a small piece.
Another was confined against his will because he
wanted to perfect an avention for which he had

ted to perfect an avention for which he had offered a royalty of £1,000,000. Mr. Phillips. n Englishman, gave a long list of wealthy relative istributed about the United States, who were per ng aim. He also complained of having been There are many interesting subjects under Mrs.

pr's charge in the insane asyum for women, woman asserted that she was "the only true "and flow into a passion because she had heard another woman was trying to rob her the affections of Dr. Peck, whom claimed as her lawfur husband. Dr. did not appear to be at all disconcerted, and that the that they was no cause for isolonary ex. do not appear to be at all disconcerted, and saured her that there was no cause for jealonay, a this ward also is the "handsome Jewess," who crived here insane a few months ago. She is ap-arently improved. Another interesting case is not of a German woman who has not opened her

in his resignation because Mr. Lynch had sustained Mrs. Scully, the marron, in an official controversy between her and the doctor. Dr. Maupin had found that Mrs. Scully's son had the use of a key to the door leading to the women's ward of the insane asyluin. The doctor had the lock on the door changed and withheld the key from Mr. Scully. Mrs. Scully felt aggreed at this and made complaint to Mr. Lynch. Mr. Lynch called the doctor to account and he sent in his resignation. Dr. Tuttle, of the New-York itospital, was appointed to succeed him to-morrow, but it is thought that the appointment will be reconsidered by the Commissioners.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF A PRIEND.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF A FRIEND.

Henry Arras keeps a butcher store at No. 671

Sinth-ave. His father lives in Aberstadt, Germany, and is well-to-do. Three years ago Henry, while in Darmstadt, Germany, became acquainted with Wilson Bauer, and became so intimate that Bauer new most of his family adairs. Bauer is now in his country. A short time ago Henry's father revived a fetter from Bauer, in which he said that he has the head waiser is a German boarding house in Accaniched, in which Henry boarded; that Henry's ore had been destroyed by fire, leaving him penuices, and that he had been badly injured and could siere had been destroyed by fire, leaving him pennilees, and that he had been badly highred and could
not write; that he had commissioned famer to write
for him and ask for 500 marks, (about \$125) to be
sent to lienry Arras, in case of Baner, in a registered
leber. Baner then went to this boarding house and
said that he was expecting a remittance from home
and was allowed to stay at the boarding house for
len days. When the senior Arras received the letter
he suspected that it was a swindle, and writing his
opinion on the back of it, he mailed it to his son.
When Henry received it he consulted with the
authorities and Detective von Gerichten, of the
Coniral office, was detailed to sook after Baner. He
was artested yesterday at Castic Garden, and was
taken before Justice Smith at Jefferson Market
Police Court yesterday, where he was remanded for
examination. examination,

AN OLD MAN DISOWNED BY HIS SONS.

Carl R. Harder, an old and decrepit Prassian, crawled into the rotunda of Castle Garden yesterday, weeping like a child and begging for food. In answer to inquiries he said that he was born in Mecklenberg, in 1790, and when sixteen years old enlisted in the Prussian Arnoy, and fought against Napoleon until castined. After being in prison a few menths he was forced to join the French Arnay, and took part in the campaign against Russia in 1812. Returning to the castern pars of Prussia a few years afterward he engaged in farming, and accumulated some property. In 1871 he came to this country and went to visit a son in Missouri, who was a circuit preacher. Later he went to Kansus to visit two sous, to whom he lent all his money, about \$3,600, with the promise that he should have it when he wanted to return to Prussia. He next went to visit a son in California, with whom he stayed for a time and then returned to his sons in Kansas. About a year ago his sons declined to support him longer and he went to the almshouse in Atchison, Kansus, where he remained until noont two weeks ago, when they sent him to New-Yera to be rid of his support. Secretary Jackson presented his case to the State Board of Charlines, which will endeavor to secure him a tree passage to his home in Prussia. AN OLD MAN DISOWNED BY HIS SONS. which will endeavor to secure him a tree passage his home in Prussia.

COACH DRIVERS SEEKING HIGHER WAGES. The coach drivers of this city held a meeting last night at No. 147 West Thirty-second-st, to decide upon final measures to secure higher wages. The matter was discussed by several speakers, who thought that no strike should be made, but that a committee of influential men should be appointed to see the stable accepts and ask them to raise the wages of the drivers from \$1.43, the current raise, to \$2 a day. A resolution passed by the XXIst Assumely District Tammany Committee, approving the action of the drivers in endeavoring to get higher wages, was read, and Francis Blessing, Robert Brown and ringh Donelly were appointed a convolitie to orget the interests of the drivers, and to obtain the desired concession from their employers. Much confidence was expressed by the committee in the success of its efforts. COACH DRIVERS SEEKING HIGHER WAGES.

RESCUED FROM A BURNING BARK. The German bark S. Cohen, from Iquique, S. A., arrived in the Lower Bay yesterday, having on loard the second mate and four men of the Brem n shap Hugo, which was barned at sea. The Hugo was from Newcardle Eng., bound to San Fran-

cisco, and when in latitude 41° 28 85° 20' west, August 6, she caugh to the water's edge. The captain crew were picked up and landed a August 9.

A BROOKLYN BUTCHER SHOP ROB Burglars forced an entrance lait of William Young, No. 320 Gal

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT,

THE "THREE MONTHS' LIMITATION" CLA

SIR: Your London correspondent devote letter of September 28 to the vexed question of ternational copyright, taking as his text a r communication of Mr. Edward Mardon to The don Times on the proposed treaty. Mr. St of "a few leading publishing firms in Newto him to be the selfishness and unfai

of the provision in the treaty preser country, must be reprinted in such country w We are ourselves among the publishers who

taken an active interest in the preparation of class your correspondent speaks of as so re-'hitter opponents" of any measure, as our firm in behalf of the most liberal international copy btainable. We write now, however, more cially to place on record the fact that a numb the firms who signed the petition to the State partment in behalf of the treaty now under co eration did so under protest so far as this t months' clause was concerned, and three of the Messrs, Charles Scribner's Sons, Henry Holt Company, and Roberts Brothers, united with us an expression of dissent from this clause, which printed in The Publishers' Weekly in December, 18

Their signatures were given to the measure a stood because they would otherwise have appare placed themselves outside of the movemen behalf of a treaty, and because stress was laid on importance of the publishers uniting in support measure of some kind. But it was understood t there would doubtless be opportunity to give ther consideration to all points of detail.

Our Mr. G. H. Putnam put into shape in Octob 1880, a fuller consideration of the objection this three months' limitation, a summary of we we append. The treaty, as now drafted, still e tains this limitation, and you may therefore th it worth while to give space to this consider of the objections to such limitation, from an Au can standpoint. As Mr. Smalley takes the grathat this three months' clause expresses the of American publishers, and that "the solfish and short-sightedness" of those publishers stand the way of the success of a treaty, it seems to proper to make clear that a number of Ame publishers are, and always have been, in favore wider and more liberal policy, and are as well "to come into court with clean hands" as is distinguished Lon on publisher to whose views Smalley gives his approval. Yours respecti G. P. PUTNAM'S SON

New-York, Oct. 20, 1881.

MR. G. H. PUTNAM'S ARGUMENT. Mr. George Haven Putnam, before giving signature to the petition in behalf of the proposerty, presented (October 22, 1880) his former appear in favor of a term of not less than six morths:

States will often depend upon the recept their books by the English critics and publisher will wish t material preferably in the form of proof deciding upon it. There will not be the term of three mouths for any exchan sitions, and the author, with the slipping up altogether on his copyright accept an arrangement with which he was and might easily feel that he had been 'doing so by the provision inserted in the tree can publishers. We should virtually say author: 'Unless you accept our terms by not a fair answer to the objection to claim that he courtrust to the fairness of the publishers. Doubless it many cases he could, but that I find of trusting does neonetiate a business arrangement. The disadvantage the American author would be still more decided, as the very general experience that English publishers to quire as a rule a longer period for the consideration suggestions than do their American brothern.

"This three mouths' restriction would also work to disadvantage of the publisher ilmself. It will often an pen that an English work will be arranged for late in a london apring season, which we should not wish to brion there until the antumn. Under this arrangement however, we much be compelled, in order to protect it contribut, to throw away money, or the interest money, by publishing in July. With illustrated or selection work there may also cauly occur delays, whe would bring the copyright into risk.

"I cannot think there would be any material difficult in connection with the matter of supplying America readers prompally. The interest of both publishers and unthors could certainly be trusted, as at present, 3 bring the material into sale at the earliest date comes of vicin the proper standard of manufacture. I do not set with the proper standard of manufacture.

TH

authors could certainly be trusted, as at present, ring the material lare sale at the earliest date com at with a proper standard of manufacture. I do now, also, why it would not be proper to permit largical edition to be inverted until the American early for asle. That would sufficiently protect the se, while it would nasten the production of the American opies. I should like to see the imitation extens twill be of less than six. From what I have heard from North and Boston publishers, I should suppose that are majority were in favor of the longer term. The intellon as to the publishing being done by an American ould be carried into effect, and we should in that cave the disadvantage of appearing sellish without me anything for it. There would be nothing to preven a supposition of the cave the disadvantage of appearing sellish without me anything for it. There would be nothing to preven a supposition of the cave the disadvantage of appearing sellish without me anything for it. There would be nothing to preven the disadvantage of appearing sellish without me anything for it. There would be nothing to preven the alternations, for instance, from associating with the weather than the publishing could be done."

EVADING THE TARIFF ON FOREIGN BOOKS To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: In your remarks of Saturday on ommunication of Professov Newcomb in regard to int national copyright you answer his question as to wh the American public will do in a certain continger 'They will do without it "; but you add ; "There is lit danger of such a condition of things prevailing. Englisheditions are taxed in this market with a heavy tax inty," and this, you argue, will compel the Eng author to reprint his publication in this country rail than attempt to supply the American market with it original edition. This would be sound logic if "i heavy tariff duty" would be exacted by our Custo House officers; but, as I happen to know from a red investigation of the subject, the tax upon foreign pul cations is to a great extent avoided by invotcing books at a merely nominal price. I find that this pra tice is permitted at the Boston Custom House and just fled by the appraisers there, who say that if satisfied the importer pays no more than the invoice calls for, it is not their business to inquire what the foreign price ma be. In this way books and periodicals are admitted i some cases at about 25 per cent of their foreign value This practice would doubtless be pursued by the English author if protected by copyright, and just so long as could furnish the English edition at less cost than he could a reprint, the latter would be neglected. With hit type aircady set up, he could print off an edition for the type aircady set up, he could print off an edition for the American market at the simple cost of paper, press-work and binding, to which he have would only to add that trifling amount of duly I laye mantioned to enable him to duliver in the United States a cheaper edition (except where the sales were likely to be very large) than could be furnished by a reprint. Fearing no competition from a reprint by American publishers, he would fix his prices as high as the American publishers, he would fix his prices as high as the American publishers, he would bear, and that make Professor Newcomb's inquiry entirently proper. Want, indeed, could the American publish do but choose between paying a high price for the English edition and going without the book altogether? I do not propose to discuss here the question of what may or may set as the moral right of the English author to the protection chained for him, my present object being only to show that dear books will most assuredly follow unrestricted international copyright.

Nece-Vork Oct 27, 1881.